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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

January 4, 1977

010-78-0155

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO:

Legislative Liaison Officer

Civil Service Commission

Department of Defense

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Department of Labor

Department of the Treasury

Department of State

Central Intelligence Agency
District of Columbia Government

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

SUBJECT:

Draft Administration proposal that cost-ofliving adjustments under Federal employee (military and civilian) retirement and disability programs be indexed in the same manner as social security.

The Office of Management and Budget requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President, in accordance with OMB Circular A-19.

A response to this request for your views is needed no later than C.O.B. January 23, 1978.

Hilda Questions should be referred to Barbara Torrey (395-4547) or to Schreiber (395-4650) or to Phoebe Felk (395-4702), the legislative analyst in this office.

Naomi R. Sweeney for Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

Enclosures

Specifications for a Draft Administration Proposal to make the Cost-of-Living Adjustment for Federal Retirement and Disability Benefits the Same as the Social Security System's Cost-of-Living Adjustment

<u>Proposal</u>: That Federal employees (military and civilian) retirement and disability programs linked to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) be indexed in the same manner as social security.

Virtually all Federal retirement and disability programs provide for automatic cost-of-living increases to maintain the purchasing power of benefit payments. Most such programs, including civil service and military retirement, have two cost-of-living increases each year, while social security and railroad retirement have only one.

Federal retirement and disability programs should be treated consistently when there is no extenuating circumstance that justifies an exception. The principle of consistency, however, could be applied in two directions; making the adjustment for Federal retirees similar to social security and railroad retirement or the reverse.

Three arguments, in addition to the budgetary savings, would support shifting to an annual increase for all retirement programs:

- -- Comparability increases in pay for active Federal employees, which implicitly include a cost-of-living component, are limited to only once per year.
- -- Automatic increases in private and State and local pensions, to the extent such increases occur, are generally limited to only once per year.
- -- The civil service retirement system and the social security system are both underfunded; if a uniform system of indexation is desired, it should reduce this funding problem, not increase it.

Ultimately, it is difficult for Federal employees to justify why they should be treated more generously than the rest of the population.

Affected Programs

Civil Service

Military

Foreign Service

CIA and

Federal Employees' Compensation Act

The Proposed Cost-of-Living Adjustment

The following is a description of how the proposed cost-of-living adjustment would work:

-- Benefits would be increased whenever the average CPI in the first quarter of the calendar year (the computation quarter) exceeds the average CPI in the first quarter of the

previous calendar year (the base quarter) by at least 3%. The benefit increase would equal the percentage increase in the CPI over this period.

- -- The benefit increase would be effective June 1 and payable July 1 of the same year as the computation quarter.
- -- If the Congress were to enact a general (i.e., non-CPI) increase in benefits, the effective date of the legislative increase would become the base quarter. There can be no subsequent computation quarter in any calendar year in which a general benefit increase is enacted or becomes effective.

The Transition from the Present System to the Proposed System

The assumed effective date for this proposal would be the June 1, 1979, benefit increase.

The Federal retirement and disability programs will make their scheduled cost-of-living adjustment, effective in March of 1979. (FECA has a different adjustment mechanism and therefore is treated separately below.) The March 1979 increase will be based on the CPI increase from July 1978 to December 1978.

The June 1979 adjustment for Federal retirees will be equal to the increase in the CPI from December 1978 (the last base period under the semi-annual adjustment mechanism) to the first quarter of calendar year 1979. Subsequent June increases will be based on the existing social security formula specified earlier.

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Table 1 contains the current CPI assumptions. Table 2 provides examples of the cost-of-living adjustments for the Federal employee (civilian and military) retirement and disability programs, using the current economic assumptions, under both present law and the proposed change in law.

The Transition from the Present System to the Proposed System for the Federal Employees' Compensation Act

The assumed effective date for this proposal would be the June 1, 1979, benefit increase.

The Federal Employee Compensation program (FECA) will make its scheduled cost-of-living adjustment, effective in January of 1979. The January 1979 increase will be based on the CPI increase from April 1978 to December 1978.

The June 1979 adjustment for FECA recipients will be equal to the increase in the CPI from December 1978 (the last base period under the semi-annual adjustment mechanism) to the first quarter of calendar year 1979. Subsequent June increases will be based on the existing social security formula specified earlier.

Table 3 is an example of the cost-of-living adjustments for the FECA program using current economic assumptions under both the current and proposed law.

TABLE 1

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		CONSUMER	PRICE	INDEX	***	CU	RRENT	ASSUMP	PTIONS
-	MONTHLY	CPI		The second secon		e de la companya del la companya de	A contract of the contract of		
	MD/YR	R 1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	ZZJANE	166.70			198.16	209.93	221.29 222.35	232.17* 233.19	242.43
	MAR	167750	177.10 178.20	188.68	2200.23	211.97	223.28	234.0B;	244.22 245.04
	MAY	169.20	180.60	189.64 <u>%</u> 190.50	202.07	213.79	225.01 _226.19_	235.70	245,72
	JULY	171.10	182.60	191.67_ 192.72	203.27 204.38	216.05	227.21 _228.23	237.81	247.72 248.63
<u>:</u>	AUG	172.60 1	184.00	193.77 194.82		217.10 218.15	229.24 _230.29	239.75	249.54
_	LCT NOV	2	185.40	196.89	207.72 203.70	_219.24 220.18	231.19	241.59% 242.16	5 251 . 26
· <u> </u>	DEC	174.301	1.86.35	_197.63™	209-44	_22).87	_231.82 _	244 + + U	The second second second
- 	QUARTERL	LY CPI		· .					
		YR 1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	<u>_</u>	167.10	176.87	. -			222.31	233.15 235.83	243, 34 245, 86
. —	ESTIT 3	5171 87 E	183.30	<u>190.60</u> -193.77	205.49	213.91 - 217.10	225.14	238, 78,	2487,63
	ī V	173.80	185.42	_196.81	208.62_	_220.10	231.10	_ 241 • 50	251,16

	Social Security 1/	Military Service R (effective Current Law	etirement ve date)
1977 January March July September	. 5.9%,	4.8%	i kwa
January March July September	6.2	2.5 2.9	2.5 0.8
January March July September	6.1	3.1 2.9	6.1
January	5.9	3.0 2.7	5.9
1981 January March July September	5.4	2.7 2.4	5.4
January March July September		2.5	4.9
January	4.4	2.2 1.9	4.4

^{1/} Effective date is June of each year.

TABLE 3

Cost-of-Living Increases for FECA

Effective Date	(%) Current Law		(%) Proposed Law
July 1977	4.9		Marie Marie
May 1978	4.3		4.3
January 1979	4.2	*	4.2.
June 1979			0.81
October 1979	4.5		
June 1980			5.9
July 1980	4.1	•	
June 1981	cod em		5.4
May 1981	4.3		
June 1982	eie em	•	4.9
February 1982	3.6		
June 1983	€ == =m.		4.4
December 1982	4.1		
•			

 $[\]underline{1}$ / In CPI from December 1978 to first quarter of CY 1979.